

Se



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/528,678	03/20/2000	Albert M. Chan	MIT8755	5588
7590	12/12/2003		EXAMINER	
Samuels Gauthier & Stevens LLP Matthew E Connors 225 Franklin Street Suite 3300 Boston, MA 02110			ODOM, CURTIS B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2634	
			DATE MAILED: 12/12/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/528,678	CHAN ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Curtis B. Odom	2634

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 20 March 2000 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_ .  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ . 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lee (U.S. Patent No. 6, 570, 919).

Regarding claim 1, Lee discloses an iterative equalizer (Fig. 2) for a data communication system for recovering received data transmitted over a data channel comprising:

a first filter (Fig. 2, block 203, column 3, line 60-column 4, line 8) for filtering a received data according to first filter parameters to generate first-filtered data;

a combiner (Fig. 2, block 205, column 4, lines 9-22) for modifying the first-filtered data with second-filtered data to generate modified data;

a decision device (Fig. 2, block 206, column 4, lines 9-66) for generating modified tentative decisions based on the modified data, the modified tentative decisions being modified with respect to tentative decisions of a previous iteration; and

a second filter (Fig. 2, block 204, column 4, lines 9-22) for filtering tentative decisions from a previous iteration according to second filter parameters to generate the second-filtered data;

wherein the first and second filter parameters are based on the received data (column 4, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 3, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses the equalizer is fractionally-spaced in that the received data is sampled at a rate higher than a symbol rate associated with the received data (column 3, lines 51-59, oversampled).

Regarding claim 4, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses the received data comprises symbol data (column 3, lines 60-64), wherein the previous and current samples.

Regarding claim 6, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses the received data is encoded (column 3, lines 51-59) and the decision device comprises a decoder (Fig. 2, block 201, column 3, lines 36-50). Lee does not disclose using error-correction coding or an error correction decoder and error-correction encoder for the encoding the tentative decisions. However, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that the encoder and decoder of Lee could have been modified to use error correction encoding and decoding and error correction encoding for the tentative decisions. Error correction encoding and decoding detects and corrects errors in transmitted data. This improves data reliability and data transmission rates in the presence of noise and interference.

Regarding claim 7, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses the first and second filters comprise filter types selected from the group of filter types consisting of: linear, non-linear, time-variant, time-invariant, IIR, and FIR filters (column 4, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 10, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses the first filter, combiner, decision device, and second filter are distributed among a data channel transmitter and receiver (Abstract), wherein a transmission system contains a data channel transmitter and receiver.

Regarding claim 15, Lee discloses an iterative equalizer (Fig. 2) for a data communication system for recovering received data transmitted over a data channel comprising:

- a first filter (Fig. 2, block 203, column 3, line 60-column 4, line 8) for filtering a received data according to first filter parameters to generate first-filtered data;
- a combiner (Fig. 2, block 205, column 4, lines 9-22) for modifying the first-filtered data with second-filtered data to generate modified data;
- a decision device (Fig. 2, block 206, column 4, lines 9-66) for generating modified tentative decisions based on the modified data, the modified tentative decisions being modified with respect to tentative decisions of a previous iteration; and
- a second filter (Fig. 2, block 204, column 4, lines 9-22) for filtering tentative decisions from a previous iteration according to second filter parameters to generate the second-filtered data;

wherein the first and second filter parameters are based on an estimate of the channel parameters (column 3, line 60-column 4, line 14, channel energy and optimal detection criterion) and wherein the equalizer is fractionally spaced in that the received data is sampled at a rate higher than a symbol rate associated with the received data (column 3, lines 55-59, oversampled).

Regarding claims 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26 and 31, the claimed method includes features corresponding to subject matter mentioned in the above rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, and 15 which is applicable hereto.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2, 5, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 28, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (U. S. Patent No. 6, 570, 919) in view of Ghosh (previously cited in Office Action 5/29/03).

Regarding claims 2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 28, 30 and 32, Lee discloses all the limitations of claims 2, 12, 14, 16, 18, 28, 30 and 32 (see previous rejections of claims 1, 1, 13, 15, 17, 27, 29, and 31) except modifying the first and second filter parameters at each iteration.

However, Ghosh discloses an iterative equalizer wherein the first and second filter parameters are modified at each iteration (column 6, lines 4-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the filter

parameters or Lee at each iteration as taught by Ghosh since Ghosh states that adjusting the filters minimizes errors in the received signals and eliminates relatively consistent interference (column 1, lines 33-37).

Regarding claims 5 and 21, Lee discloses all the limitations of claims 5 and 21 (see rejection of claims 1 and 17) except modifying the first and second filter parameters at each iteration according to channel parameters that are re-estimated at each iteration based on the received data.

However, Ghosh discloses an iterative equalizer wherein the first and second filter parameters are modified at each iteration (column 6, lines 4-6) according to channel parameters that are re-estimated at each iteration based on the received data (Fig. 4, column 8, lines 48-67 and column 9, lines 1-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the filter parameters or Lee at each iteration according to channel parameters that are re-estimated at each iteration based on the received data as taught by Ghosh since Ghosh states that adjusting the filters minimizes errors in the received signals and eliminates relatively consistent interference (column 1, lines 33-37).

5. Claims 11 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (U.S. Patent No. 6, 570, 919).

Regarding claim 11, Lee discloses an iterative equalizer (Fig. 2) for a data communication system for recovering received data transmitted over a data channel having channel parameters comprising:

a first filter (Fig. 2, block 203, column 3, line 60-column 4, line 8) for filtering a received data according to first filter parameters to generate first-filtered data;

a combiner (Fig. 2, block 205, column 4, lines 9-22) for modifying the first-filtered data with second-filtered data to generate modified data;

a decision device (Fig. 2, block 206, column 4, lines 9-66) for generating modified tentative decisions based on the modified data, the modified tentative decisions being modified with respect to tentative decisions of a previous iteration; and

a second filter (Fig. 2, block 204, column 4, lines 9-22) for filtering tentative decisions from a previous iteration according to second filter parameters to generate the second-filtered data;

wherein the first and second filter parameters are based on an estimate of the channel parameters (column 3, line 60-column 4, line 14, channel energy and optimal detection criterion) and wherein the received data is encoded (column 3, lines 51-59) and the decision device comprises a decoder (column 3, lines 27-50).

Lee does not disclose using error-correction coding or an error correction decoder and an error-correction encoder for the encoding the tentative decisions.

However, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that the encoder and decoder of Lee could have been modified to use error correction encoding and decoding and error correction encoding for the tentative decisions. Error correction encoding and decoding detects and corrects errors in transmitted data. This improves data reliability and data transmission rates in the presence of noise and interference.

Regarding claim 27, the claimed method includes features corresponding to subject matter mentioned in the above rejection of claim 11 which is applicable hereto.

6. Claims 8, 13, 24, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (U.S. Patent No. 6, 570, 919) in view of Meehan (previously cited in Office Action 5/29/03).

Regarding claim 8, which inherits the limitations of claim 1, Lee discloses all the limitations of claim 8 (see rejection of claim 1), except the received data comprises a plurality of received signals received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer comprises a plurality of first filters corresponding to the plurality of channels.

However, Meehan discloses an equalizer (Fig. 1) wherein the received data comprises a plurality of received signals (column 2, lines 9-34) received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer comprises a plurality of first filters (Fig. 1, blocks 232, 228, 248, and 254) corresponding to the plurality of channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the receiver and equalizer of Lee with the teachings of Meehan in order to improve receiver diversity which would allow the receiver to be implemented into multi-user communication systems. The plurality of filters would reduce multi-user interference which allows for an increase in system capacity and allows signal decoding to be carried out efficiently and accurately.

Regarding claim 13, Lee discloses an iterative equalizer (Fig. 2) for a data communication system for recovering received data transmitted over a data channel comprising:  
a first filter (Fig. 2, block 203, column 3, line 60-column 4, line 8) for filtering a received data according to first filter parameters to generate first-filtered data;  
a combiner (Fig. 2, block 205, column 4, lines 9-22) for modifying the first-filtered data with second-filtered data to generate modified data;

a decision device (Fig. 2, block 206, column 4, lines 9-66) for generating modified tentative decisions based on the modified data, the modified tentative decisions being modified with respect to tentative decisions of a previous iteration; and

a second filter (Fig. 2, block 204, column 4, lines 9-22) for filtering tentative decisions from a previous iteration according to second filter parameters to generate the second-filtered data;

wherein the first and second filter parameters are based on an estimate of the channel parameters (column 3, line 60-column 4, line 14, channel energy and optimal detection criterion)

Lee does not disclose the data is transmitted over a plurality of data channels wherein the received data comprises a plurality of received signals received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer further comprises a plurality of first filters corresponding to the plurality of channels.

However, Meehan discloses an equalizer (Fig. 1) wherein the received data comprises a plurality of received signals (column 2, lines 9-34) received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer comprises a plurality of first filters (Fig. 1, blocks 232, 228, 248, and 254) corresponding to the plurality of channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the receiver and equalizer of Lee with the teachings of Meehan in order to improve receiver diversity which would allow the receiver to be implemented into multi-user communication systems. The plurality of filters would reduce multi-user interference which allows for an increase in system capacity and allows signal decoding to be carried out efficiently and accurately.

Regarding claim 24, which inherits the limitations of claim 17, Lee discloses all the limitations of claim 24 (see rejection of claim 17), except the received data comprises a plurality of received signals received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer comprises a plurality of first filters corresponding to the plurality of channels.

However, Meehan discloses an equalizer (Fig. 1) wherein the received data comprises a plurality of received signals (column 2, lines 9-34) received over a plurality of data channels, and wherein the equalizer comprises a plurality of first filters (Fig. 1, blocks 232, 228, 248, and 254) corresponding to the plurality of channels. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the receiver and equalizer of Lee with the teachings of Meehan in order to improve receiver diversity which would allow the receiver to be implemented into multi-user communication systems. The plurality of filters would reduce multi-user interference which allows for an increase in system capacity and allows signal decoding to be carried out efficiently and accurately.

Regarding claim 29, the claimed method includes features corresponding to subject matter mentioned in the above rejection of claim 13 which is applicable hereto.

7. Claims 9 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee (U.S. Patent No. 6, 570, 919) in view of Agazzi (previously cited in Office Action 5/59/03).

Regarding claims 9 and 25, which inherits the limitations of claim 1 and 17, Lee discloses all the limitations of claim 9 and 25 (see previous rejection of claim 1 and 17) except the received data comprises combined data for a plurality of users, and wherein the equalizer further comprises a plurality of second filters for second-filtering the tentative decisions from a previous iteration corresponding to the plurality of users.

However, Agazzi discloses a received with an equalizer wherein the received data comprises combined data for a plurality of users (column 3, lines 1-11), and wherein the equalizer further comprises a plurality of second filters for second-filtering the tentative decisions from a previous iteration (Fig. 7, block 100, column 7, lines 35-52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the equalizer and receiver of Lee with the teachings of Agazzi in order to improve receiver diversity which would allow the receiver to be implemented into multi-user communication systems. The plurality of filters would reduce multi-user interference which allows for an increase in system capacity and allows signal decoding to be carried out efficiently and accurately.

### ***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Curtis B. Odom whose telephone number is 703-305-4097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Chin can be reached on 703-305-4714. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 709-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Curtis Odom  
December 8, 2003



STEPHEN CHIN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINEE  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600